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TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

OCTOBER TERM, ~~1912~~. 1913

No. ~~647~~ 256

THE UNITED STATES, APPELLANT,

vs.

NELSON P. VULTE.

APPEAL FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

FILED MAY 11, 1912.

(23208)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

OCTOBER TERM, 1912.

No. 647.

THE UNITED STATES, APPELLANT,

vs.

NELSON P. VULTE.

APPEAL FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

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1 Court of Claims.

NELSON P. VULTE
v.
THE UNITED STATES. } No. 30481.

I. Petition and amended petition.

On the 12th day of August, 1909, the claimant filed his petition. Subsequently, to wit, on the 5th day of March, 1912, by leave of court, the claimant filed his amended petition, as follows:

Amended petition.

To the honorable the Court of Claims:

The claimant, Nelson P. Vulte, respectfully represents:

I. During the times hereinafter mentioned he was a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

II. On June 27, 1908, in obedience to competent orders, he sailed from New York for Porto Rico, where he arrived and reported July 2, 1908. He continued on duty in Porto Rico until November 3, 1909, when he was detached and sailed for the United States, where he arrived November 8, 1909.

III. During said period he was paid the pay of the first lieutenant of Infantry in the United States Army of less than five years' service up to and including June 29, 1908, and of over five years' service from and after June 30, 1908. He claims to be entitled to ten per cent (10%) addition for service beyond seas, amounting to
2 two hundred ninety-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents ($299.78).

IV. This claim is based upon the following statutes: Revised Statutes, section 1612; March 30, 1902, 32 Stat. L., 512; May 11, 1908, 35 Stat. L., 110.

V. This claim has not been presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department because the questions involved have already been decided adversely. (13 Comp. Dec., 14 Comp. Dec., 841.)

VI. No assignment or transfer of this claim, or of any part thereof or interest therein, has been made; and the claimant is justly entitled to the amount herein claimed from the United States after allowing all just credits and offsets. The claimant is a citizen of the United States. And the claimant claims two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents ($299.78).

KING & KING,
Attorneys for Claimant.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *ss:*

William W. King, being duly sworn, deposed and says: I am one of the attorneys for the claimant in this case. I have read the above

petition, and the matters therein stated are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. KING,
Signature of Claimant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of March, 1912.

[SEAL.] MARIE A. SEARLES,
(Official signature.)
Notary Public.
(Official title.)

3 *II. Traverse, filed March 5, 1912.*

In the Court of Claims of the United States.

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1911.

NELSON P. VULTE
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. } No. 30481.

And now comes the Attorney General, on behalf of the United States, and, answering the petition of the claimant herein, denies each and every allegation therein contained; and asks judgment that the petition be dismissed.

JOHN Q. THOMPSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

4 *III. Argument and submission of case.*

On the 5th day of March, 1912, this case came on to be heard. Mr. George A. King was heard in behalf of the claimant; Mr. Frederick DeC. Faust was heard for the defendants, and the case was submitted.

5 *IV. Findings of fact and conclusion of law and opinion of the court. Filed April 1, 1912.*

This case having been heard by the Court of Claims, the court, upon the evidence, makes the following

Findings of fact.

I. The claimant, Nelson P. Vulte, was appointed a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from June 30, 1903; accepted the appointment and executed the required oath of office July 13, 1903. He was promoted to first lieutenant from March 3, 1904.

The claimant, under orders assigning him to duty in Porto Rico, with station at San Juan, P. R., sailed from New York for Porto Rico June 27, 1908, and served there until November 3, 1909, when detached and ordered back to the United States. From November 4 to 8, 1909, he was on the return voyage to New York.

II. If it is held that claimant is entitled to 10 per cent for service in Porto Rico from June 27, 1908, date of sailing from New York, to November 3, 1909, date of detachment, there would accrue to him the sum of $296.72, as follows:

Pay from June 27, 1908, to July 12, 1908, 16 days, at $2,000	$88.89
10 per cent on above for shore duty in Porto Rico	8.89
Pay from July 13, 1908, to November 3, 1909, 1 year 3 months and 21 days, at $2,200	2,878.33
10 per cent on above for shore duty in Porto Rico	287.83
Total	3,263.94
Less amount paid	2,967.22
Total	296.72

If entitled to 10 per cent additional pay while en route from Porto Rico to New York from November 4 to 8, 1909, there would accrue to him the sum of $3.06.

Total difference in pay, $299.78.

6 Conclusion of law.

Upon the foregoing findings of fact the court decides as a conclusion of law that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment of and from the United States in the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents ($299.78).

Opinion.

BOOTH, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court.

The plaintiff is a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps. On June 27, 1908, in obedience to proper orders, he sailed from New York for Porto Rico, remaining on duty there until November 3, 1909, when detached and ordered back to the States. This suit is to recover 10 per cent additional pay for services in Porto Rico, dating said service from the time of departure from the United States until return thereto.

The plaintiff's pay proper was originally fixed by section 1612, R. S., as follows:

"The officers of the Marine Corps shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances, and the enlisted men shall be entitled to receive the same pay and bounty for reenlisting, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers and enlisted men of like grades in the Infantry of the Army."

On June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 512), as part of the appropriation act for the Army, the Congress modified existing law respecting the pay proper of officers of this grade by the following language:

"For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving at foreign stations, four hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars: Provided, That hereafter the pay proper of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Terri-

tories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto."

Thus far the rights of plaintiff respecting pay are obvious; the complications arise by subsequent legislation.

Following this statute, on June 12, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 247), Congress provided—

"For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii), as provided by act approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, the time of such service to be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto * * *."

The Army appropriation act of the next session of Congress repeated the above provisions (34 Stat. L., 1164).

The act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 110), provided as follows:

"That increase of pay for service beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be as now provided by law.

* * * * * * *

7 "For additional ten per centum increase on pay of officers on foreign service, two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Army; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Defendants' contention is rested upon the language as found in the act of May 11, 1908, asserting that the words "shall be as now provided by law" refer specifically to the exceptions contained in the two preceding enactments, limiting the additional pay of officers in foreign service to foreign shores other than Porto Rico and Hawaii.

It is always difficult to distinguish permanent from temporary legislation when conflicting enactments are made part of general appropriation laws. Just what the Congress intended by repeated changes respecting the same subject matter contained in annual appropriations for the Army presents questions of law most frequently doubtful. There is no language in the acts of June 12, 1906, and March 2, 1907, indicating an express intention to repeal the act of June 30, 1902; the usual expressions employed to effectuate such a purpose are absent. The authorities seem to hold that a mere appropriation act, whereby a smaller sum is appropriated to pay a larger compensation previously fixed by statute, does not of itself repeal existing

law. (United States v. Langston, 118 U. S., 389; Converse v. United States, 26 C. Cls., 6.) There is no reason assigned and no argument advanced for this apparent discrimination and its continuance under subsequent statutes. Commencing in 1902 no discrimination respecting pay for foreign service obtained until 1906. During this and the following year service at Porto Rico and Hawaii was excepted in so far as funds available for payment for such service were concerned, but notwithstanding this apparent decrease in pay for foreign service, we find a substantial increase in each succeeding appropriation bill to meet the additional pay for services of this character. (35 Stat. L., 155.)

The Comptroller of the Treasury, in 10 Comp. Dec., 849, overruled a contention similar in most respects to the defense interposed here, and gave the additional pay in the face of a statute expressly enumerating the foreign shores to which such increase was made applicable.

Taking the legislation as a whole, and in view of the absence of any express language indicating an intention to repeal the act of June 30, 1902, and the apparent doubt as to such an intention, the plaintiff is entitled to prevail. Judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $299.78. It is so ordered.

8 *V. Judgment of the court.*

At a Court of Claims held in the city of Washington on the first day of April, A. D. 1912, judgment was ordered to be entered as follows:

The court, upon due consideration of the premises, find in favor of the claimant, and do order, adjudge, and decree that the said Nelson P. Vulte, claimant, do have and recover of and from the United States the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents ($299.78).

By the Court.

9 *VI. Application for and allowance of appeal.*

From the judgment rendered in the above-entitled cause on the 1st day of April, 1912, in favor of claimant, the defendants, by their Attorney General, on the 23rd day of April, 1912, make application for and give notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

John Q. Thompson,
Assistant Attorney General.
F. DeC. F.

Filed April 23, 1912.

Ordered: That the above appeal be allowed as prayed for.

By the Court.

May 6, 1912.

10 In the Court of Claims.

NELSON P. VULTE
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. } No. 30481.

I, John Randolph, assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, certify that the foregoing are true transcripts of the pleadings in the above-entitled cause; of the findings of fact and conclusion of law filed by the court; of the opinion of the court; of the final judgment of the court; of the application of the defendants for and the allowance of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court of Claims this 7th day of May, 1912.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

(Indorsement on cover:) File No. 23,208, Court of Claims. Term No. 647. The United States, appellant, *vs.* Nelson P. Vulte. Filed May 11th, 1912. File No. 23,208.

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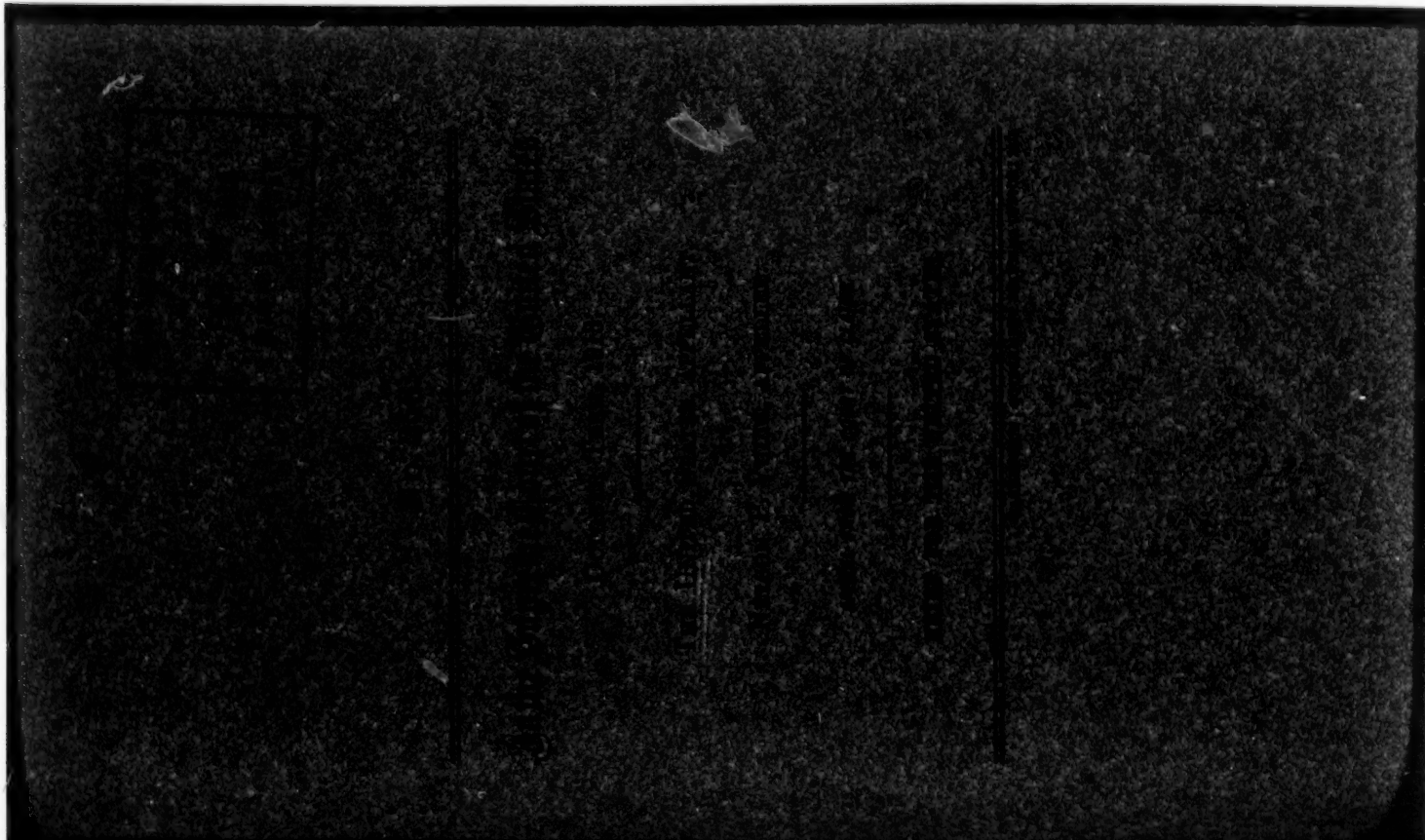

In the Supreme Court of the United States.

OCTOBER TERM, 1913.

THE UNITED STATES, APPELLANT,
v.
NELSON P. VULTE.
No. 256.

APPEAL FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT.

This is what is termed a "class" case, in that if the judgment of the lower court is sustained, it will recognize the right of all officers and enlisted men in the Army to increase of pay for service in Hawaii and Porto Rico since June 30, 1906, and will, therefore, have a far-reaching effect.

The action instituted in the Court of Claims by appellee was one to recover ten per centum additional of his pay as a first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, for the period from June 27, 1908, to November 9, 1909, alleged to be due him on account of foreign service.

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Appellee entered the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant July 13, 1903, and was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant March 3, 1904.

On June 27, 1908, and while still in that grade he sailed from New York for Porto Rico under proper orders assigning him to duty at that place. He served there continuously from the date of his arrival until November 3, 1908, when he was detached and ordered back to the United States, where he arrived on November 8, 1909.

During this period from June 27, 1908, to November 9, 1909, he received the pay of a first lieutenant in the Army, which was the normal pay prescribed for first lieutenants in the Marine Corps by section 1612, Revised Statutes.

The contention of appellee is that Porto Rico is a foreign station and that service there carries 10 per centum additional compensation from the date of departure from the United States to the date of return thereto within the meaning of the following enactments:

Act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat. 110):

> That increase of pay for service beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be as now provided by law.

Act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 512):

> For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving at foreign stations, four hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars: *Provided*,

> That hereafter the pay proper of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto.

The Court of Claims upheld appellee's contention and rendered judgment in his favor in the aggregate sum of $299.78.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Appellants maintain that the Court of Claims erred in this decision for two reasons:

First. Because the act of May 11, 1908, merely adopted the then-existing definition of "foreign stations" as determined by statutes enacted subsequent to 1902, wherein service should carry additional compensation.

Second. Because in 1908, the statutory definition did not include Porto Rico and Hawaii, for the reason that the territory defined in the act of June 30, 1902, had been cut down so as to exclude Porto Rico and Hawaii. In other words, the territorial definition so far as it related to Porto Rico and Hawaii had been repealed by the Army appropriation acts of April 23, 1905, June 12, 1906, and March 2,

1907, by virtue of the following provisions of those acts:

Act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 266):

For additional twenty per centum increase on pay of enlisted men serving in the Philippine Islands, the island of Guam, Alaska, China, and Panama, five hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-one cents.

For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving in the Philippine Islands, the island of Guam, Alaska, China, and Panama, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty cents.

Act of March 2, 1905 (33 Stat., 832):

(Same except as to amounts appropriated.)

Act of June 12, 1906 (34 Stat., 247):

For additional twenty per centum increase on pay of enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto (*excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii*), as provided by act approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, the time of such service to be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto, five hundred and forty thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents.

For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States

contiguous thereto (*excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii*), as provided by act approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, the time of such service to be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto, two hundred thousand two hundred and one dollars and thirty-nine cents: *Provided*, That the appropriations for pay of the Army for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, shall be available for the payment of the increase for service at foreign stations to which commissioned officers and enlisted men are entitled under the provisions of the act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two.

ARGUMENT.

The act of May 11, 1908, shows on its face that it merely adopted the existing definition of "foreign stations," for it declared that extra compensation should be allowed for foreign service "as now provided by law." Since the definition of "foreign stations" given in the act of June 30, 1902, unquestionably included Porto Rico, the only question before the court is whether that definition still included Porto Rico when the act of May 11, 1908, was enacted; or more precisely, whether it had been limited so as to exclude Porto Rico and to that extent repealed by the act of April 23, 1904, and the three succeeding Army appropriation acts. We present our views under two points:

FIRST.

Congress had the power to repeal general salary or compensation acts through special appropriation acts. When such a repeal is claimed the question is determined by the intention of Congress.

This proposition is conclusively established by the following cases:

United States v. *Fisher* (109 U. S., 143):

Action to recover a balance of salary as judge of a Territorial court in Wyoming, alleged to be due by reason of payment at rate of $2,600, the amount specially appropriated instead of at rate of $3,000, the salary prescribed by the general salary act relative to judges of Territorial courts. Held that a general salary act is not a contract by Congress not to reduce the salaries provided and that the Constitution does not prohibit reductions; that a *pro tanto* repeal of a general act by an appropriation act appropriating a smaller amount is exclusively a question of the intension of Congress, and that the appropriation of $2,600 "in full compensation" showed an intention to effect a *pro tanto* repeal of the earlier general act prescribing $3,000 per annum.

United States v. *Mitchell* (109 U. S., 146):

Appropriation of $300 per annum for five consecutive years, together with a lump sum each year for extra compensation to be distributed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, held to have repealed the earlier general act fixing the salaries of Indian interpreters at $400.

Matthews v. *United States* (123 U. S., 184).
Wallace v. *United States* (133 U. S., 180).
McKinstry v. *United States* (40 Fed., 519).

SECOND.

The Army appropriation act of April 23, 1904, was intended to redefine the definition of "foreign stations" given in the act of June 30, 1902, so as to exclude Porto Rico and Hawaii; it repealed the act of June 30, 1902, to that extent.

The act of April 23, 1904, instead of appropriating for extra compensation for foreign service generally, as the act of June 30, 1902, had done, was specific and appropriated only for service in the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska, China, and on the Isthmus of Panama. It *entirely omitted Porto Rico and Hawaii.*

It may be argued that this was an oversight or in any event of no significance. However a failure to appropriate for service at two such important stations in 1904, together with the fact that the same course was pursued the following year, raises a strong presumption that a real inconsistency between the two acts was intended, and that the act of April 23, 1904, therefore repealed *pro tanto* the act of June 30, 1902. This presumption is strengthened by reason of the act concluding with a repealing clause, as follows:

> And all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. (33 Stats., 276.)

Furthermore, the presumption is apparently crystallized into a conclusion through the provisions of the act of June 12, 1906.

That act appropriated for extra compensation for foreign service, as provided by the act of June 30, 1902 "(*excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii*)," with the express proviso, however, that the appropriations for Army pay for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906, respectively, should be available for service at foreign stations during those two years, as provided by the act of June 30, 1902.

The House conference managers for the joint conference between the two Houses of Congress that preceded the final passage of the act of 1906 explained this provision, which was inserted by the Senate, as follows (H. Rept. No. 4644, 59th Cong., 1st sess., p. 3, vol. 4908 H. Repts. (public), 59th Cong., 1st sess.):

> Amendments Nos. 37 and 38 strike out the House provision for the payment of additional compensation of officers serving beyond the limits of the United States; and amendments Nos. 39 and 40 change the language of the House provision so as to comply with the law, as the Comptroller of the Currency now holds should be done to make the law effective; and the House recedes from its disagreement to all four amendments.

So that under existing law in 1906 Porto Rico and Hawaii could not have been "foreign stations," for in stating the existing law more definitely, the act of June 12, 1906, plainly excluded Porto Rico and Hawaii from that category: *expressly* by the term "(excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii)"; and impliedly by the proviso in the act of 1906, making available

Army appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1905 and 1906, respectively, for increased pay for service at foreign stations, etc.

The Comptroller of the Treasury had previously held, but subsequent to the passage of the act of April 23, 1904, that that act had not repealed the definition of "foreign stations" given in the act of June 30, 1902, or excluded Porto Rico and Hawaii; so that this proviso shows conclusively that Congress, although willing to accept the consequences of the Comptroller's decision for the two years preceding the act of 1906, intended to annul it for the future and to put an end absolutely to the payment of additional compensation for service in Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Finally, the legislative history of the act of April 23, 1904, shows that its exclusion of Porto Rico and Hawaii from the category of "foreign stations" was founded on good and reasonable grounds.

The report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which inserted the provision in question as an amendment to the House bill, although it did not explain that particular amendment, contained the following explanation of an amendment allowing enlisted men double the time of their actual service in Cuba, China, the Philippine Islands, the island of Guam, Alaska, and the Isthmus of Panama, but not for the service in Porto Rico and Hawaii (32 Stat., 462–5), for the purpose of computing the length of their service for the purposes of retirement:

> On page 16, lines 18 to 23, insert an amendment, extending to enlisted men serving in the island of Guam, Alaska, and on the Isthmus of Panama the same benefit in computing length of service for retirement as has heretofore been extended for service in China, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, *and forbidding the right of such benefit for service hereafter rendered in Porto Rico and the Territory of Hawaii, where service is no longer onerous.* (Italics ours.)

(S. Rept. No. 1199, 58th Cong., 2d sess., p. 8, vol. 4573 S. Repts. (public)).

In the Senate's opinion, therefore, military service in Porto Rico and Hawaii was no longer onerous, and the House evidently concurred in this opinion, since the House conference managers for the joint conference that preceded the final passage of the bill, explained the amendment as follows: (38 Cong. Rec., 58th Cong., II, pt. 4, pp. 3906–3907 and pt. 5, pp. 4406–4470):

> Amendment No. 36 cuts off extra pay of troops serving in Hawaii and Porto Rico; and the House recedes.
>
> Amendment No. 37 cuts off additional pay of officers serving in Hawaii and Porto Rico; and the House recedes.

This being so the denial of additional compensation for service in Porto Rico and Hawaii was not only reasonable but also logically inevitable, for the whole theory of the allowance of additional compensation for such service is that such service would be more

onerous than service in the United States. (*Carden* v. *The United States*, 45 C. Cls., 171, 177; *Irwin* v. *The United States*, 38 C. Cls., 87, 98.)

The cases relied on by the Court of Claims and cited in its opinion are not opposed to this conclusion.

Langston v. *United States* (118 U. S., 389):

In this case it was held that the bare fact of an inadequate appropriation does not *pro tanto* repeal an earlier general act, but the court was careful to add that the effect of a special act on an earlier general act is exclusively a question of the intention of Congress, express or implied. Furthermore, the doctrine of this case is not to be extended, for as said by this court in the later case of *Belknap* v. *The United States* (150 U. S., 588, 595):

> The Langston case * * * expresses the limit in this respect.

In *Converse* v. *The United States* (26 C. Cls., 6), the appropriation act involved provided as follows:

> Nor shall any part of the money appropriated by this act be used in payment of a per diem compensation to any clerk or marshal for attendance in court, except for days when business is actually transacted in court, and when they attend under sections 583, 584, 671, 672, 2013 of the Revised Statutes, which fact shall be certified in the approval of their accounts. (24 Stat. L., 253.)

Said the court:

> It was, of course, within the power of Congress to change the compensation of clerks and

> marshals, to allow them fees where none had been allowed before, or take away fees which existing statutes gave; but it was equally within their power to place a restriction upon the accounting officers of the Treasury as to a particular appropriation, taking away from them the discretion of paying the per diem in certain cases, and leaving clerks and marshals to their remedy at law, to the end that the right, if it existed, might be judicially determined.
>
> If any doubt could exist as to the effect which should be given to this statute, it would be removed by the subsequent action of the legislative power, for Congress, a year later, when legislating concerning the same fees of the same officers, provided in unequivocal language: * * *

This case, like the Langston case, merely holds that the particular appropriation act involved did not repeal an earlier general act, because the repeal of the earlier act had not been *intended*.

On the other hand, in the subsequent case of *Carden* v. *The United States* (45 C. Cls., 171, 176) the Court of Claims stated expressly that the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1164), which was a mere repetition of the provisions of the act of June 12, 1906 (34 Stat., 247), relative to extra pay for foreign service, had repealed the earlier similar but more general provisions of the act of June 30, 1902, with respect to Porto Rico and Hawaii.

CONCLUSION.

It follows that "*service* beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be as now provided by law" (act of May 11, 1908, 35 Stat. L., 110) did not include service in Porto Rico or Hawaii.

We therefore respectfully submit that the judgment of the lower court should be reversed and the petition dismissed.

HUSTON THOMPSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

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